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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

Hangzhou Chic Intelligent
Technology Co., Ltd., and Unicorn
Global, Inc.

Plaintiffs,

v.

The Partnerships and Unincorporated
Associations Identified on Schedule A,

Defendants.

Case No. 20-cv-4806
Judge Thomas M. Durkin
Magistrate Judge Jeffrey Cole

Second Supplemental Declaration of Richard F. Bero, CPA, CVA
August 24, 2021

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Introduction.....	1
A.	Assignment	1
B.	Basis for opinions	2
C.	Preliminary injunction hearing	3
D.	Expert experience and compensation.....	3
E.	Parties in the lawsuit	4
1.	Hangzhou Chic.....	4
2.	Unicorn Global, Inc. ([REDACTED])	6
3.	Gyroor Defendants.....	7
II.	Summary of opinions.....	9
III.	The patents-in-suit relate to Hoverboards.....	9
A.	’D723 patent.....	10
B.	’D256 patent.....	11
C.	’D195 patent.....	12
D.	’D112 patent.....	13
IV.	Market overview and competitors	14
A.	Hoverboard market	14
B.	Competitors.....	16
V.	Chic’s and Unicorn’s Patented Hoverboards.....	16
A.	Chic’s Patented Hoverboards.....	16
B.	[REDACTED]’s (Unicorn’s) Patented Hoverboards	17
VI.	Defendants’ products	20
A.	Accused Hoverboards	20
VII.	Unicorn’s lost sales and profits.....	22

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VIII.	Opinion 1: There appears to be some causal nexus between the patents-in-suit and the demand for the Patented Products.....	23
A.	Direct competition – Plaintiffs and the Gyroor Defendants directly compete	24
B.	Commercial success – The Patented Products have been commercially successful	25
C.	Conclusion	26
IX.	Opinion 2: The Plaintiffs will be irreparably harmed if the Gyroor Defendants continue selling their Gyroor-branded Accused Products in the United States.....	26
A.	Monetary damages will not fully compensate the Plaintiff	27
1.	Overview of patent damages.....	27
B.	Conclusion	30
X.	Conclusion	31

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I. Introduction

A. Assignment

1. I have been asked to provide a Second Supplemental Declaration on behalf of the Plaintiffs Hangzhou Chic Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd. (“Chic”) and Unicorn Global, Inc. (“Unicorn”) (collectively, the “Plaintiffs”) in *Hangzhou Chic Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd. and Unicorn Global, Inc. v. The Partnerships and Unincorporated Associations Identified on Schedule A* (collectively, “the Defendants”).
2. I previously issued a Declaration dated October 23, 2020 and a Supplemental Declaration dated November 19, 2020 in this matter. Since those two Declarations, I understand the Court issued a preliminary injunction on November 24, 2020, which it modified on December 23, 2020.¹
3. On August 9, 2021, I understand the Court ordered the Plaintiffs to file and serve a new preliminary injunction motion on at least two defendants, Fengchi-US and Urbanmax,² as part of a group of Defendants (the “Gyroor Defendants”) selling accused Gyroor-branded products.³ As a result, I have been asked to submit this Second Supplemental Declaration as it specifically relates to the Gyroor Defendants.⁴
4. In particular, I have been asked to update my opinions included in my Declaration dated October 2020 and my Supplemental Declaration dated November 19, 2020 related to: 1) the causal nexus between the patents-in-suit and demand for the Patented Products; and 2) irreparable harm the Plaintiffs will incur if the Defendants continue selling their Accused Products in the United States. These opinions were in support of the Plaintiffs’ motion for a preliminary injunction (that was granted), which sought to bar all the Defendants in this matter from manufacturing, using, importing, offering for

¹ Preliminary Injunction Order dated November 24, 2020 and Modified Preliminary Injunction Order dated December 23, 2020.

² Dkt. 359 minute entry dated August 9, 2021.

³ I define the “Gyroor Defendants” below.

⁴ For purposes of this Declaration, I understand the claims against the Gyroor Defendants are the same as they are or were against all the other Defendants in this matter.

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sale, or selling accused products alleged to infringe U.S. Patent Nos. D737,723 (“the ’D723 patent”), D738,256 (“the ’D256 patent”), D784,195 (“the ’D195 patent”), and D785,112 (“the ’D112 patent”) (collectively, the “patents-in-suit”).⁵

5. Chic alleges the Defendants (including the Gyroor Defendants) have infringed certain claims of the ’D723, ’D256, ’D195 and ’D112 patents.⁶ The ’D723 and ’D256 patents are titled “Self-Balancing Vehicle,” and were issued on September 1, 2015 and September 8, 2015, respectively.⁷ The ’D195 and ’D112 patents are titled “Human-Machine Interaction Vehicle,” and were issued on April 18, 2017 and April 25, 2017, respectively.⁸
6. Chic has accused the Defendants (including the Gyroor Defendants) of infringing the ’D723, ’D256, ’D195 and ’D112 patents by making, using, offering for sale, selling and / or importing into the United States for sale of use products that directly and / or indirectly infringe the Plaintiffs’ Designs (the “Gyroor-branded Accused Products” as it relates to the Gyroor Defendants, or, more generally, “Accused Products” or “Accused Hoverboards”).⁹
7. I have not formed any opinions about the infringement, validity or enforceability of the ’D723, ’D256, ’D195 or ’D112 patents, or any legal opinions relating to other aspects of this matter. However, for purposes of my analysis, I assume the ’D723, ’D256, ’D195 and ’D112 patents are infringed, valid and enforceable.

B. Basis for opinions

8. My opinions are based upon the following:
 - the Third Amended Complaint (Dkt. 101), other legal filings and related exhibits in this matter, including the ’D723, ’D256, ’D195 and ’D112 patents, and various declarations;

⁵ Third Am. Compl. 15-19.

⁶ Third Am. Compl. 15-19.

⁷ Third Am. Compl. 5.

⁸ Third Am. Compl. 9.

⁹ Third Am. Compl. 15-19.

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- documents and information produced / provided by the Plaintiffs;
 - Declaration of Jinyuan Lei dated August 14, 2020 and Declaration of Jinyuan Lei dated October 23, 2020;
 - Declaration of Jiawei Ying dated August 14, 2020 and Declaration of Jiawei Ying dated October 23, 2020;
 - Declaration of Jing Cui dated August 20, 2021;
 - the Expert Declaration of Paul Hatch dated August 24, 2021 (the “August 2021 Hatch Declaration”);
 - the Expert Declaration of Paul Hatch dated November 12, 2020 (the “Hatch Declaration”);¹⁰
 - independent research; and
 - my skills, knowledge, professional background, education and work experience.
9. A detailed list of data and other information I have considered at this time in developing my opinions is included as **Second Supplemental Attachment 1**. In the event additional relevant information becomes available after the issuance of my Declaration, I will incorporate such information as necessary.

C. Preliminary injunction hearing

10. In preparing for the preliminary injunction hearing, I may prepare demonstrative exhibits based upon information included in this Declaration and/or additional information which becomes available hereafter.

D. Expert experience and compensation

11. I am a certified public accountant accredited in business valuation, a certified valuation analyst and the Managing Director of The BERO Group. Since 1987, I have analyzed economic damages and accounting and financial issues in a variety of litigation matters concerning areas such as patent infringement,

¹⁰ Paul Hatch previously issued a Declaration dated October 16, 2020 in this matter. I understand Paul Hatch’s Declaration dated November 12, 2020 updates and supersedes his October 16, 2020 Declaration. As such, I will refer to his November 12, 2020 Declaration as the “Hatch Declaration” herein.

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trademark infringement, copyright infringement, trade secrets, breach of contract, dealership disputes and construction disputes. I have testified as an expert more than 150 times. My curriculum vitae, including a list of my testimonial experience in the last four years and publications in the last ten years, is included as **Second Supplemental Attachment 2**.

12. Compensation to The BERO Group for professional services provided in preparing this Declaration is based on our customary hourly fees. My hourly rate is \$675, while the rates for my staff are less. Compensation to The BERO Group is not in any way dependent on the substance of my opinions. The BERO Group does not have any financial or other interest in the outcome of this dispute.
13. Regarding all my opinions and analyses, I assume the Plaintiffs reported revenues, costs, units and other data are generally accurate and reliable.¹¹

E. Parties in the lawsuit

1. Hangzhou Chic

14. Chic is a high-tech company that manufactures and licenses hoverboard products sold in the United States.¹² Chic is located in Hangzhou, China.¹³ Chic designs and sells hoverboards, among other technologies, which incorporate the patents-in-suit (collectively, the “Patented Products” or “Patented Hoverboards”).¹⁴ Chic is the assignee of approximately 400 patents related to technologies associated with the Patented Products, including the four patents described herein.¹⁵
15. Chic shipped its first hoverboard to the United States in December 2014.¹⁶
16. Chic’s Patented Products are sold into the United States.¹⁷ [REDACTED], Chic began licensing its Chinese patents to Chinese manufacturers through

¹¹ At this point, I understand the Defendants have not produced any documents in this case.

¹² Third Am. Compl. 3.

¹³ Third Am. Compl. 3.

¹⁴ Third Am. Compl. 3.

¹⁵ Third Am. Compl. 3.

¹⁶ Declaration of Jiawei Ying 2 (October 23, 2020).

¹⁷ Declaration of Jiawei Ying 2 (October 23, 2020).

[illegible]

18. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

[illegible]

21. Unicorn is a California corporation with its principal place of business located in Ontario, California.³⁵ Before this lawsuit was filed, Unicorn effectively had the exclusive rights to manufacture, sell and offer to sell the Plaintiffs'

³⁵ Third Am. Compl. 3.

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Products in the United States.³⁶ Through its affiliates and licenses, Unicorn operates websites that promote and sell genuine Plaintiffs’ Products, and which feature proprietary content, images and designs exclusive to Plaintiffs.³⁷

22. [REDACTED]

24. Since September 2020, I understand Unicorn’s monthly sales of the Patented Hoverboards have been approximately 50% less than they were in comparable months in 2019 and 2020.⁴²

3. Gyroor Defendants

25. The Gyroor Defendants are individuals and business entities who own and / or operate one or more Gyroor Defendant Internet Stores and / or other aliases not yet known to the Plaintiffs.⁴³ The Gyroor Defendants are alleged to reside and / or operate in the People’s Republic of China.⁴⁴

26. More specifically, I understand the Gyroor Defendants currently include the following stores that have sold Gyroor-branded Accused Products on Amazon: Gyroor, Gyroor US, Jiangyou-US, Gyroshoes, Fengchi-US, HGSM,

³⁶ Chic – Unicorn License. Third Am. Compl. 3.

³⁷ Third Am. Compl. 3.

³⁸ **Schedule 1.0.** Declaration of Jinyuan Lei 2 (October 23, 2020).

³⁹ **Schedule 1.0.**

⁴⁰ **Schedule 1.0.** Declaration of Jinyuan Lei 2 (October 23, 2020).

⁴¹ **Schedule 1.0.**

⁴² Declaration of Jing Cui 2 (August 20, 2021). I briefly address the reasons Unicorn believes the sales of its Patented Hoverboards have decreased since September 2020 below.

⁴³ Third Am. Compl. 3.

⁴⁴ Third Am. Compl. 3-4.

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Gaodeshang-US, Urbanmax and their affiliated stores, and independent websites Gyroorboard.com and Gyroor.com.⁴⁵

27. At the time the Third Amended Complaint was filed, I understand the Defendants were split into three groups: Schedule A Defendants, Schedule B Defendants and Schedule C Defendants.⁴⁶ I understand the Gyroor Defendants are Schedule A Defendants. I understand the Schedule A Defendants, including the Gyroor Defendants, do not have substantial contacts within the United States and are foreign entities that operate Defendant Internet Stores and sell Accused Products.⁴⁷
28. As a Schedule A Defendant, the Gyroor Defendants are alleged to either individually or jointly, operate one or more Gyroor Defendant Internet Stores.⁴⁸ The Defendants (including the Gyroor Defendants) are alleged to use tactics to conceal their identities and full scope of their operations that make it virtually impossible for Plaintiffs to learn the Defendants’ true identities and the exact interworking of their network.⁴⁹ The Defendant Internet Stores (including those of the Gyroor Defendants) regularly create new online marketplace accounts on various platforms, and other unknown fictitious names and addresses.⁵⁰ These registration patterns are one of many common tactics used by the Defendant Internet Stores (including those of the Gyroor Defendants) to conceal their identities, the full scope and interworking of their operations, and help them from being shut down.⁵¹
29. The Gyroor Defendants allegedly design e-commerce stores operating the Gyroor Defendant Internet Stores so they appear to unknowing customers to be authorized online retailers, outlet stores or wholesalers.⁵² The Gyroor Defendant Internet Stores are alleged to often include content and images that

⁴⁵ Declaration of Jing Cui 2 (August 20, 2021).

⁴⁶ Third Am. Compl. 3-4. These Defendant Internet Stores are listed on Schedules A, B and C to the Third Amended Complaint. I understand the Defendants listed on Schedule B and C are not relevant to this Declaration, so I will not address them further.

⁴⁷ Third Am. Compl. 4.

⁴⁸ Third Am. Compl. 4.

⁴⁹ Third Am. Compl. 4.

⁵⁰ Declaration of Jiawei Ying 11 (August 14, 2020). Schedule A to the Third Am. Compl.

⁵¹ Declaration of Jiawei Ying 11 (August 14, 2020).

⁵² Third Am. Compl. 13.

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make it difficult for consumers to distinguish such stores from an authorized retailer.⁵³ The Defendant Internet Stores (including those of the Gyroor Defendants) apparently accept payment in U.S. dollars via credit cards, Paypal and/or Amazon Pay.⁵⁴

30. As of approximately July 2021, Chic was aware of at least 18 different merchants who sold or offered for sale Gyroor-branded Accused Products, on Amazon.com.⁵⁵
31. I understand Gyroor Defendants have provided no sales data in this matter at this point.

II. Summary of opinions

32. I have developed the following two opinions, and address each opinion in more detail below:
 - Opinion 1: There appears to be some causal nexus between the patents-in-suit and the demand for the Patented Products.
 - Opinion 2: The Plaintiffs will be irreparably harmed if the Gyroor Defendants continue selling their Gyroor-branded Accused Products in the United States.

III. The patents-in-suit relate to Hoverboards

33. I understand the patents-in-suit generally claim and illustrate ornamental feature of hoverboards.⁵⁶
34. The Plaintiffs use the patents-in-suit when designing, manufacturing and selling the Plaintiffs’ Products.⁵⁷
35. Chic has licensed enforcement rights for the patents-in-suit to Unicorn.⁵⁸
36. The patents-in-suit have revolutionized ornamental design for hoverboards that have a central platform system.⁵⁹

⁵³ Third Am. Compl. 13.

⁵⁴ Third Am. Compl. 13.

⁵⁵ Declaration of Arthur Tan-Chi Yuan in Support of Motion to Show Cause dated July 13, 2021 at 10-11.

⁵⁶ Third Am. Compl. 5.

⁵⁷ Third Am. Compl. 12.

⁵⁸ Chic – Unicorn License.

⁵⁹ Third Am. Compl. 12.

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37. The patents-in-suit have streamline shapes that are appealing to customers in the United States.⁶⁰ Specifically:⁶¹
- The ’D723 and ’D256 patents have defined the fundamental ornamental configurations of the hoverboard product class
 - The ’D112 patent features a soft edge between the central support platform and the fenders.
 - The ’D195 patent features a sharper edge.
38. The Plaintiffs have not licensed the patents-in-suit to the Gyroor Defendants and none of the Gyroor Defendants are authorized retailers of the Plaintiffs’ Products.⁶²
39. Chic believes the patents-in-suit have revolutionized hoverboard ornamental designs by featuring distinctive designs with a central support platform, which feature streamline shapes with sleek contours.⁶³ Chic also believes these designs are stylish and modern, and are visually pleasing to consumers.⁶⁴

A. ’D723 patent

40. The ’D723 patent is titled “Self-Balancing Vehicle,” and was issued on September 1, 2015.⁶⁵ The ’D723 patent claim reads: ⁶⁶

The ornamental design for a self-balancing vehicle, as shown and described.

The ’D723 patent is further defined through eight (8) Drawing Sheets, one of which is included below:

⁶⁰ Third Am. Compl. 12.

⁶¹ Third Am. Compl. 12.

⁶² Third Am. Compl. 13.

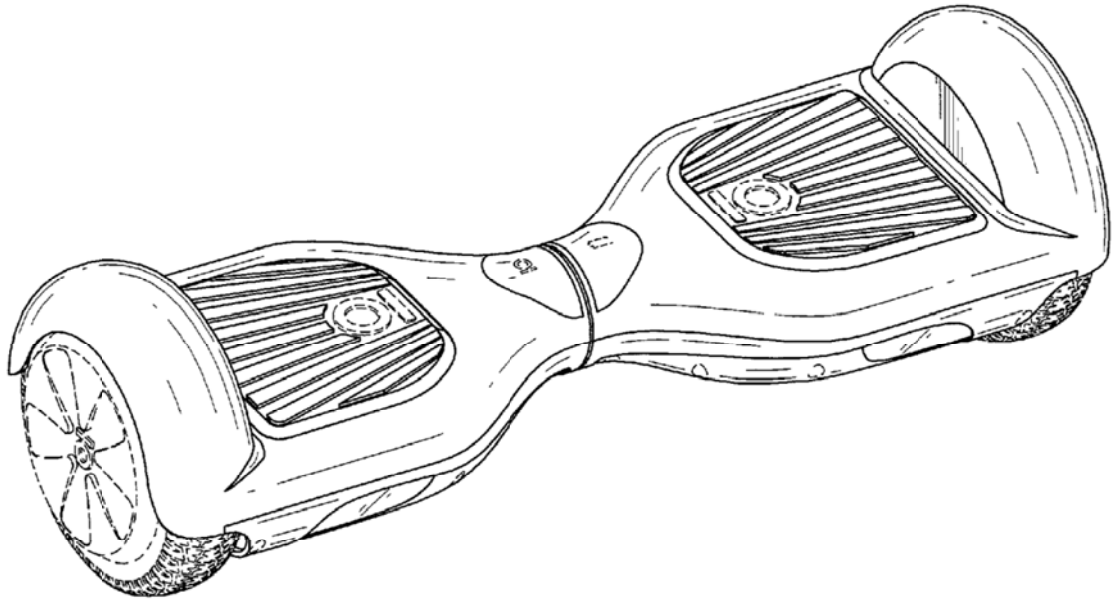
⁶³ Declaration of Jiawei Ying 10 (August 14, 2020).

⁶⁴ Third Am. Compl. 12. Declaration of Jiawei Ying 10 (August 14, 2020).

⁶⁵ ’D723 patent.

⁶⁶ ’D723 patent.

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B. 'D256 patent

41. The 'D256 patent is also titled “Self-Balancing Vehicle,” and was issued on September 8, 2015.⁶⁷ The 'D256 patent claim reads:⁶⁸

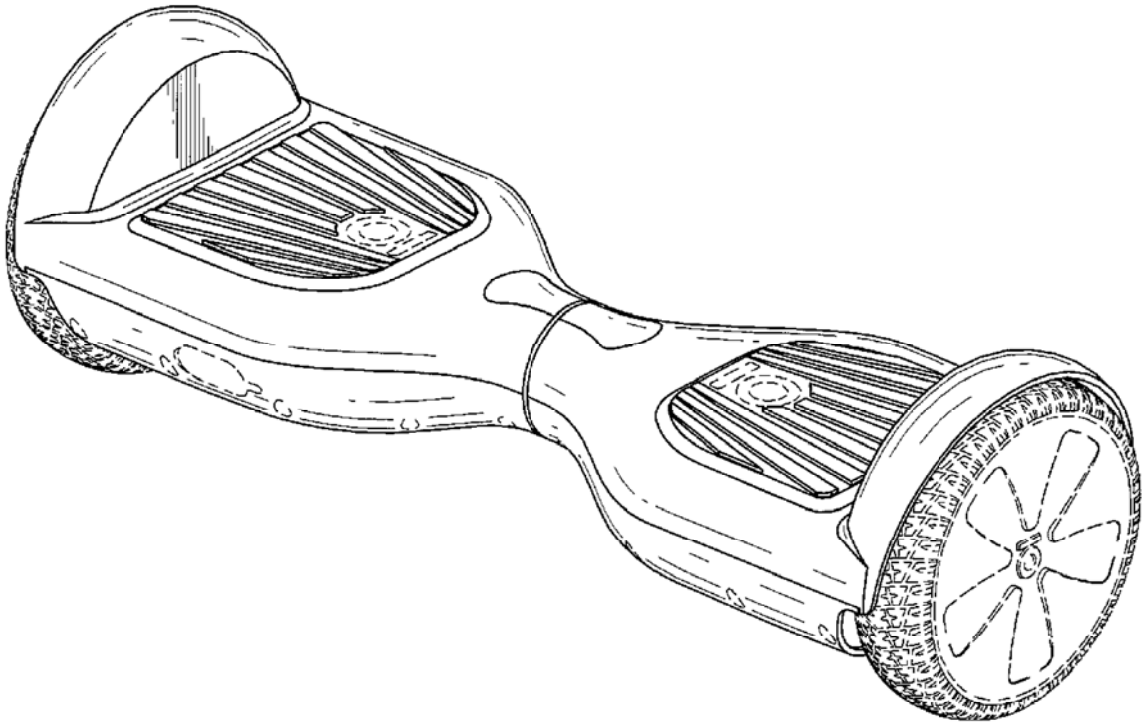
The ornamental design for a self-balancing vehicle, as shown and described.

The 'D256 patent is further defined through eight (8) Drawing Sheets, one of which is included below:

⁶⁷ 'D256 patent.

⁶⁸ 'D256 patent.

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C. 'D195 patent

42. The 'D195 patent is titled “Human Machine Interaction Vehicle,” and was issued on April 18, 2017.⁶⁹ The 'D195 patent claim reads:⁷⁰

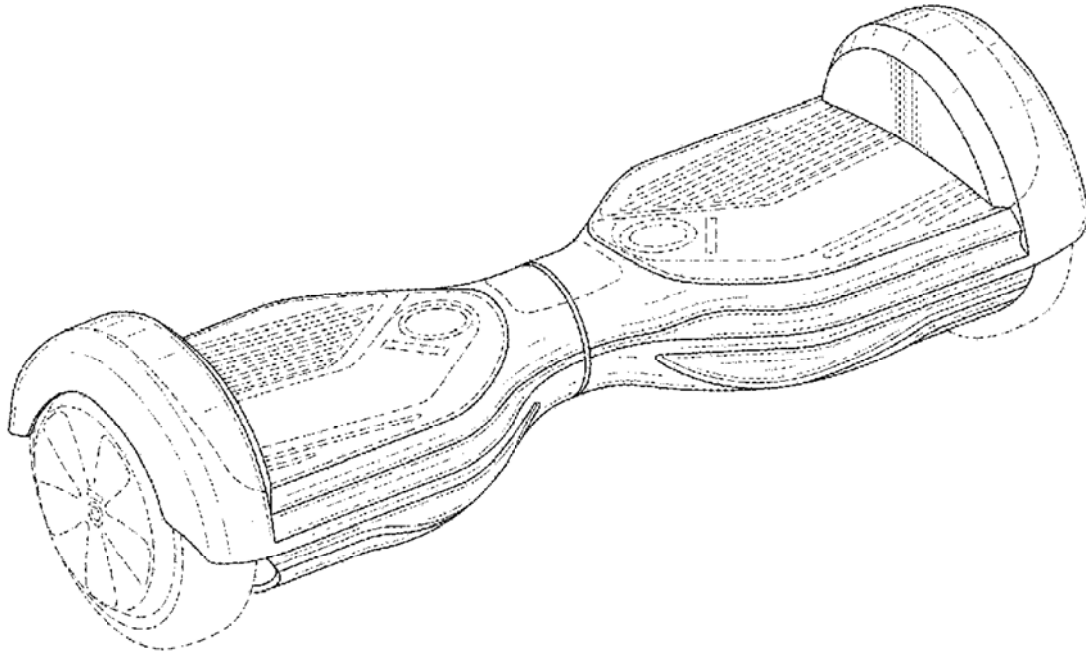
The ornamental design for a human-machine interaction vehicle, as shown and described.

The patent is further defined through eight (8) Drawing Sheets, one of which is included below:

⁶⁹ 'D195 patent.

⁷⁰ 'D195 patent.

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D. 'D112 patent

43. The 'D112 patent is also titled “Human-Machine Interaction Vehicle,” and was issued on April 25, 2017.⁷¹ The 'D112 patent claim reads:⁷²

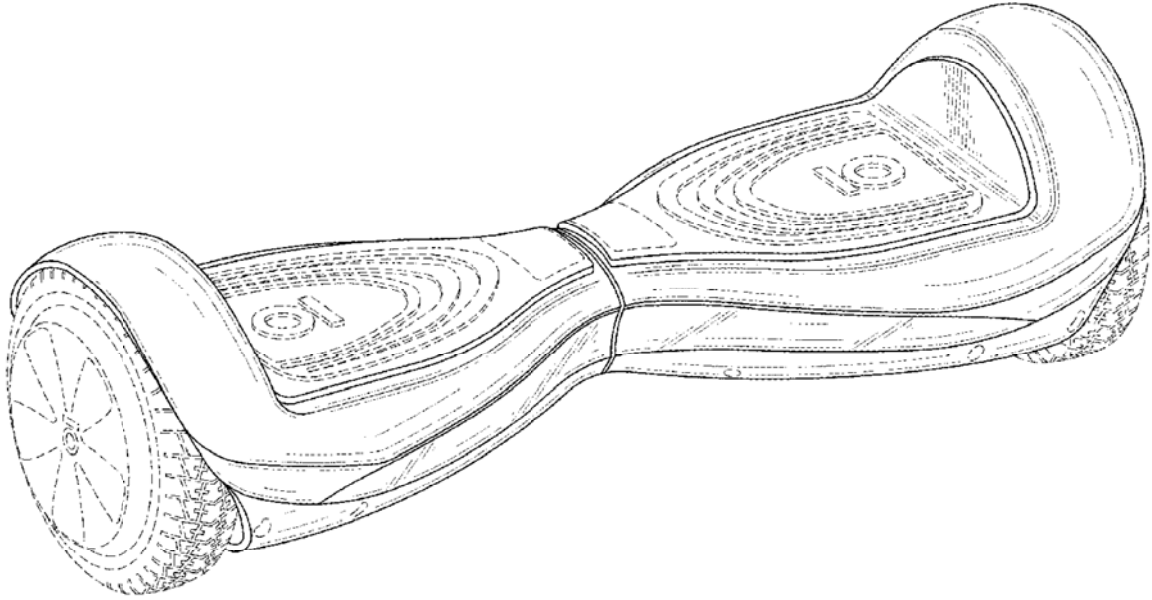
The ornamental design for a human-machine interaction vehicle, as shown and described.

The patent is further defined through eight (8) Drawing Sheets, one of which is included below:

⁷¹ 'D112 patent.

⁷² 'D112 patent.

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IV. Market overview and competitors

A. Hoverboard market

44. Electronic self-balancing scooters or self-balancing two-wheeled personal transporters, are commonly known as hoverboards.⁷³ Hoverboards are a type of portable, battery-powered and rechargeable scooter that generally have two wheels configured in a side-by-side manner, with two platforms between the wheels on which the rider stands and balances.⁷⁴ Hoverboards are controlled by a rider's feet, which are placed on the sensor of each platform.⁷⁵ Hoverboards can be segmented into various wheel sizes (*i.e.*, 6.5-inch, 8-inch, and 10-inch) and application (*i.e.*, teenagers and adults).⁷⁶

⁷³ Declaration of Jiawei Ying 1 (October 23, 2020).

⁷⁴ Declaration of Jiawei Ying 2 (October 23, 2020). Global Hoverboard Scooters Market 2020 Report (QYR Research) 1.

⁷⁵ Declaration of Jiawei Ying 2 (October 23, 2020).

⁷⁶ Declaration of Jiawei Ying 2 (October 23, 2020). This segmentation is similar to the Global Hoverboard Scooters Market 2020 Report (QYR Research), which categorizes hoverboards in three categories based on their wheel sizes of < 7-inch wheels, 7-9 inch wheels and > 9-inch wheels, at 3-11.

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45. More than 90% of hoverboards are produced in China and exported to different regions of the world.⁷⁷
46. In 2019, North America was considered the biggest market for hoverboards in the world (in U.S. \$’s), accounting for approximately 39% of worldwide sales. Asia-Pacific (approximately 37%) and Europe (approximately 18%) were the second and third biggest markets for hoverboard sales (in U.S. \$’s) in 2019.⁷⁸
47. Within North America, the United States accounted for approximately 93% of hoverboard sales dollars in 2019.⁷⁹
48. In 2015, hoverboard sales in the United States approximated \$616 million.⁸⁰ In 2016, in response to hoverboard incidents related to fires or overheating issues, the United States Consumer Products Safety Commission set new safety standard requirements for hoverboards sold in the United States.⁸¹ In 2016, hoverboard sales in the United States decreased significantly to approximately \$149 million, and in 2019, hoverboard sales in the United States approximated \$162 million.⁸²
49. By 2026, the hoverboard market in the U.S. is projected to increase to approximately \$220 million.⁸³
50. I understand some of the market challenges in the hoverboard market include: 1) price volatility risk and supply stability risk; 2) market competition is expected to intensify; and 3) Lack of support from upstream / downstream partners as a new entry to the market.⁸⁴
51. Similarly, I understand some of the market risks in the hoverboard market include: 1) risk of product sales market concentration; 2) relatively concentrated customer risk; 3) market competition risk; 4) risk of rising labor

⁷⁷ Global Hoverboard Scooters Market 2020 Report (QYR Research) 13.

⁷⁸ Global Hoverboard Scooters Market 2020 Report (QYR Research) 22.

⁷⁹ Global Hoverboard Scooters Market 2020 Report (QYR Research) 30.

⁸⁰ Global Hoverboard Scooters Market 2020 Report (QYR Research) 30.

⁸¹ Global Hoverboard Scooters Market 2020 Report (QYR Research) 28.

⁸² Global Hoverboard Scooters Market 2020 Report (QYR Research) 30.

⁸³ Global Hoverboard Scooters Market 2020 Report (QYR Research) 30.

⁸⁴ Global Hoverboard Scooters Market 2020 Report (QYR Research) 86.

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costs; 5) risk of falling gross margins; 5) technical risk; 6) risk of fluctuations in raw material prices; and 7) currency risk.⁸⁵

B. Competitors

52. There are many hoverboard competitors in the market. As of 2019, Segway-Ninebot, Hover-1 and [REDACTED] were considered to have the biggest market shares in the world, at approximately 17.7%, 8.4% and [REDACTED]%, respectively.⁸⁶ Other smaller competitors in the market included Megawheels, Inmotion, Swagway (Swagtron), Airwheel and Razor Hovertrax, among others.⁸⁷
53. I understand the Plaintiffs consider [REDACTED] to be their competitors.⁸⁸ I also understand the Plaintiffs do not consider some personal transporters to be competing in the same space, such as those made by Segway-Ninebot, since their products are different from the Patented Products and other products they sell.⁸⁹
54. I understand the Plaintiffs consider the Gyroor Defendants to be competitors in the U.S. hoverboard market.⁹⁰

V. Chic’s and Unicorn’s Patented Hoverboards

A. Chic’s Patented Hoverboards

55. As of August 2021, I understand Chic offers their self-balancing scooters in four design variations under the CHIC brand (SMART and CHIC series).⁹¹ As of August 2021, Chic’s website lists the following characteristics (among many others) for their self-balancing scooters:⁹²
- 6.5-inch wheels
 - Aircraft grade aluminum alloy framework
 - Cool LED headlights

⁸⁵ Global Hoverboard Scooters Market 2020 Report (QYR Research) 86-87.

⁸⁶ [REDACTED]

⁸⁷ Global Hoverboard Scooters Market 2020 Report (QYR Research) 14.

⁸⁸ [REDACTED]

⁸⁹ Declaration of Jinyuan Lei 4 (October 23, 2020).

⁹⁰ Declaration of Jing Cui 2 (August 20, 2021).

⁹¹ <http://en.chic-robot.com/product/center/1> and <http://en.chic-robot.com/product/center/2>.

⁹² <http://en.chic-robot.com/product/detail/19111315584500758597971481736192> and <http://en.chic-robot.com/product/detail/19111315572000758597257862853632>.

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- Natural resin anti-skidding pedals
- Bluetooth stereo
- Top speed of 10 km per hour and range up to 20 km
- United Laboratories certified: UL2272

56. As of August 2021, I understand the Plaintiffs’ Patented Hoverboards include the Chic Smart-S/C and Smart-B-F hoverboards.⁹³
57. Chic’s Smart-S/C is one model of a Patented Hoverboard.⁹⁴ The Smart-S/C contains aircraft grade aluminum alloy framework, supported by non-inflatable hollow tires.⁹⁵ Features of the Smart-S/C include LED illumination, anti-skid footpads, and Bluetooth connectivity, among others.⁹⁶
58. Chic’s Smart-B/F is another model of a Patented Hoverboard.⁹⁷ The Smart-B/F contains aircraft grade aluminum, supported by non-inflatable hollow tires.⁹⁸ Features of the Smart-B/F include streamlined LED highlights, natural-resin anti-skidding pedals, and Bluetooth connectivity.⁹⁹
59. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]¹⁰⁰

B. [REDACTED] (Unicorn’s) Patented Hoverboards

60. I understand Unicorn’s patent-practicing products are sold in the following four series: Pure-Color, Funny, Off-Road and Chrome.¹⁰¹
61. Uni-Sun’s 6.5” Pure-Color Series hoverboards contain LED front lights and flashing wheels, and the majority include Bluetooth.¹⁰² The Pure-Color Series models contain dual 300-watt motors with a maximum speed of 9 MPH and a

⁹³ <http://en.chic-robot.com/product/center/1>.

⁹⁴ <http://en.chic-robot.com/product/detail/19111315572000758597257862853632>.

⁹⁵ Declaration of Jiawei Ying 3 (October 23, 2020) and <http://en.chic-robot.com/product/detail/19111315572000758597257862853632>.

⁹⁶ Declaration of Jiawei Ying 3 (October 23, 2020) and <http://en.chic-robot.com/product/detail/19111315572000758597257862853632>.

⁹⁷ <http://en.chic-robot.com/product/detail/19111315584500758597971481736192>.

⁹⁸ <http://en.chic-robot.com/product/detail/19111315584500758597971481736192>.

⁹⁹ <http://en.chic-robot.com/product/detail/19111315584500758597971481736192>.

¹⁰⁰ [REDACTED]

¹⁰¹ Declaration of Jinyuan Lei 2 (October 23, 2020).

¹⁰² Declaration of Jinyuan Lei 2 (October 23, 2020).

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riding range of up to 9 miles.¹⁰³ The Pure-Color Series is recommended for children ages 4 to 8.¹⁰⁴

62. Uni-Sun’s 6.5” Funny Series hoverboards contain LED front / side lights, flashing wheels and Bluetooth.¹⁰⁵ The Pure-Color Series models contain dual 300-watt motors with a maximum speed of 9 MPH and a riding range of up to 9 miles.¹⁰⁶ The Pure-Color Series is recommended for all kids and teens.¹⁰⁷
63. Uni-Sun’s 8.5” Off-Road Series hoverboards provide an all-terrain design along with “SUV tires” able to travel through “mud, grass, rain and even gravel” safely.¹⁰⁸ Most Off-Road Series hoverboards include LED front lights and Bluetooth.¹⁰⁹ Off-Road Series models contain dual 350-watt motors with a maximum speed of 10 MPH and a riding range of up to 10 miles.¹¹⁰ The Pure-Color Series is recommended for kids, teens and adults.¹¹¹
64. Uni-Sun’s 6.5” Chrome Series hoverboards include LED front / side lights, flashing wheels and Bluetooth.¹¹² Chrome Series models contain dual 300-watt motors with a maximum speed of 9 MPH and a riding range of up to 9 miles.¹¹³ The Chrome Series is recommended for children ages 9-12.¹¹⁴
65. Generally speaking, larger hoverboards are more expensive than smaller hoverboards. For example, Uni-Sun’s 8.5” Off-Road Series hoverboards are more expensive than its various 6.5” series described herein.¹¹⁵
66. [REDACTED]

¹⁰³ Declaration of Jinyuan Lei 2-3 (October 23, 2020).

¹⁰⁴ Declaration of Jinyuan Lei 3 (October 23, 2020).

¹⁰⁵ Declaration of Jinyuan Lei 3 (October 23, 2020).

¹⁰⁶ Declaration of Jinyuan Lei 3 (October 23, 2020).

¹⁰⁷ Declaration of Jinyuan Lei 3 (October 23, 2020).

¹⁰⁸ Declaration of Jinyuan Lei 3 (October 23, 2020).

¹⁰⁹ Declaration of Jinyuan Lei 3 (October 23, 2020).

¹¹⁰ Declaration of Jinyuan Lei 3 (October 23, 2020).

¹¹¹ Declaration of Jinyuan Lei 3 (October 23, 2020).

¹¹² Declaration of Jinyuan Lei 3 (October 23, 2020).

¹¹³ Declaration of Jinyuan Lei 3 (October 23, 2020).

¹¹⁴ Declaration of Jinyuan Lei 3 (October 23, 2020).

¹¹⁵ Declaration of Jinyuan Lei 3 (October 23, 2020).

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to September 2020 being greater than expected (as described above), and other reasons such as supply chain issues with products imported from China.¹²⁶

72. **Picture 1** below is a picture of one Patented Hoverboard Unicorn sells:¹²⁷

Picture 1: One Unicorn Patented Hoverboard



VI. Defendants’ products

A. Accused Hoverboards

73. I understand numerous unauthorized third parties, including the Gyroor Defendants, sell and import hoverboard products into the United States that imitate the patented designs.¹²⁸ As defined earlier, these Gyroor “Defendant Internet Stores” sell or offer for sale Gyroor-branded Accused Products on their various websites.¹²⁹ As of approximately July 2021, Chic was aware of at least 18 different merchants who sold or offered for sale Gyroor-branded Accused Products on Amazon.com.¹³⁰

74. I understand the Gyroor-branded Accused Products are not exact duplicates of each other, but share similar traits in their format, proportions, and certain features, and share the same overall impression to an ordinary observer.¹³¹ I understand there are four Gyroor-branded Accused Products, which I briefly address in the following paragraphs.¹³²

¹²⁶ Declaration of Jing Cui 2 (August 20, 2021).

¹²⁷ See, e.g., https://www.amazon.com/SISIGAD-Hoverboard-Balancing-Two-Wheel-Certified/dp/B07KM6WPYC/ref=sr_1_6?dchild=1&keywords=sisigad+hoverboard&qid=1603740626&sr=8-6.

¹²⁸ Declaration of Jiawei Ying 10-11 (August 14, 2020). Third Am. Compl. 12-13.

¹²⁹ Declaration of Jiawei Ying 11 (August 14, 2020). Third Am. Compl. 12-13.

¹³⁰ Declaration of Arthur Tan-Chi Yuan in Support of Motion to Show Cause dated July 13, 2021 at 10-11.

¹³¹ August 2021 Hatch Declaration 19.

¹³² August 2021 Hatch Declaration 19-27.

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75. I understand the four Gyroor-branded Accused Products that are accused of infringing the 'D723 patent have an integrated 'hourglass' body with a relatively flat surface across the top of the main body, arched covers over the wheel area, larger radii on the front and back of the underside and elongated light panels on the front surface.¹³³
76. I understand the four Gyroor-branded Accused Products that are accused of infringing the 'D256 patent have an integrated 'hourglass' body with a relatively flat surface across the top of the main body, arched covers over the wheel area, larger radii on the front and back of the underside and elongated light panels on the front surface.¹³⁴
77. I understand the four Gyroor-branded Accused Products that are accused of infringing the 'D195 patent share an integrated 'hourglass' body with many horizontal styling lines across the body and a relatively flat surface across the top, arched covers over the wheel area and larger radii on the front and back of the underside.¹³⁵
78. I understand the two Gyroor-branded Accused Products that are accused of infringing the 'D112 patent share an integrated 'hourglass' body with many lines angling across the body and a relatively flat surface across the top, arched covers over the wheel area and larger radii on the front and back of the underside.¹³⁶
79. At this point, I understand the Defendants have not provided any sales information relating to its U.S. sales.
80. **Picture 2** below is a picture of one Accused Hoverboard the Defendants sell.¹³⁷

¹³³ August 2021 Hatch Declaration 22.

¹³⁴ August 2021 Hatch Declaration 23.

¹³⁵ August 2021 Hatch Declaration 25.

¹³⁶ August 2021 Hatch Declaration 26.

¹³⁷ August 2021 Hatch Declaration 22.

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Picture 2: One Accused Hoverboard



VII. Unicorn’s lost sales and profits

81. As described above, the hoverboard market in the U.S. in 2019 was estimated to be \$162 million.
82. At this point, I understand the Defendants have not provided any sales information relating to its U.S. sales.
83. As described above, the Defendants compete with Chic (and Unicorn) by selling their Gyroor-branded Accused Products in competition with the Patented Products in the U.S.
84. As described above, Chic sells its Patented Hoverboards through Unicorn, which effectively had an exclusive license in the United States for the patents-in-suit when the license was entered into.
85. As noted above, [REDACTED] is estimated to have [REDACTED] of the worldwide hoverboard market share.¹³⁸ While I understand [REDACTED] does not explicitly track its U.S. market share, it appears it could be higher (potentially significantly higher) than [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
140 [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

86. To the extent the Gyroor Defendants have made sales Unicorn otherwise would have made in the United States as effectively the exclusive licensee to the patents-in-suit, Unicorn has lost sales and profits on these sales since January 1, 2019.
87. To the extent [REDACTED] U.S. hoverboard market share is at least [REDACTED] or higher, it is reasonable [REDACTED] would have sold [REDACTED] of the Gyroor-branded Accused Products.

VIII. Opinion 1: There appears to be some causal nexus between the patents-in-suit and the demand for the Patented Products.

88. I understand:¹⁴³

...“proving a causal nexus requires the patentee to show ‘some connection’ between the patented features and the demand for the infringing products.” According to the Federal Circuit, while establishing the patented feature as the exclusive driver of demand would weigh more heavily in favor of finding a causal nexus, the required causal connection can be shown through: [emphasis added]

- “Evidence that a patented feature is one of several features that cause consumers to make their purchasing decisions;”

[REDACTED]

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- “[E]vidence that the inclusion of a patented feature makes a product significantly more desirable;” and
- “[E]vidence that the absence of a patented feature would make a product significantly less desirable.”

89. I understand causal nexus considers the issues of: 1) whether there is direct competition between the parties; and 2) whether the patented products have had commercial success.¹⁴⁴ I have been asked to address these two issues, which I do below.

A. Direct competition – Plaintiffs and the Gyroor Defendants directly compete

90. As addressed above, Unicorn sells the Patented Products and the Gyroor Defendants sell the Gyroor-branded Accused Products over the internet in the United States.

91. As addressed above, the Plaintiffs are one of the biggest competitors in the hoverboard market, which is a competitive market.

92. As addressed above, none of the Gyroor Defendant Internet Stores are authorized sellers of products featuring the patented designs of the patents-in-suit.¹⁴⁵

93. As addressed above, Unicorn considers the Gyroor Defendants to be direct competitors in the U.S. hoverboard market.

94. As an example of direct competition on the same on-line platform, both companies sell through Amazon.com. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] As addressed above, as of approximately July 2021, Chic was aware of at least 18 different merchants who sold or offered for sale Gyroor-branded Accused Products on Amazon.com.¹⁴⁷

¹⁴⁴ I understand the Plaintiffs believe the Patented Products have also helped overcome industry skepticism and resulted in praise for their Patented Products. At this point, I understand there is incomplete information on these categories, and I have no opinion on them.

¹⁴⁵ Declaration of Jiawei Ying 11 (August 14, 2020).

¹⁴⁶ Declaration of Jiawei Ying 10 (August 14, 2020). Declaration of Jinyuan Lei 9 (August 14, 2020).

¹⁴⁷ Declaration of Arthur Tan-Chi Yuan in Support of Motion to Show Cause dated July 13, 2021 at 10-11.

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95. As such, the Plaintiffs and the Defendants are direct competitors for hoverboard sales in the United States.

B. Commercial success – The Patented Products have been commercially successful

96. I understand the designs of the patents-in-suit have been copied by the Gyroor-branded Accused Products.¹⁴⁸

97. As described above, Chic believes the patents-in-suit have revolutionized hoverboard ornamental designs by featuring distinctive designs with a central support platform, which feature streamline shapes with sleek contours.¹⁴⁹ Chic also believes these designs are stylish and modern, and are visually pleasing to consumers.¹⁵⁰

98. I understand Unicorn believes the Patented Products are popular with U.S. consumers, in part, because of the patented ornamental designs of the patents-in-suit.¹⁵¹

99. I understand the Gyroor-branded Accused Products have the same patented features shown in the patents-in-suit,¹⁵² further confirming the patented designs are popular and garner strong consumer demand.¹⁵³

100. I understand the Plaintiffs’ designs have become popular in the United States, resulting in thousands of Patented Products being sold in the United States.¹⁵⁴

[REDACTED]

101. Since September 2020, I understand Unicorn’s monthly sales of the Patented Hoverboards have been approximately 50% less than they were in comparable months in 2019 and 2020.¹⁵⁶ Unicorn believes the decrease in sales of its

¹⁴⁸ August 2021 Hatch Declaration 19-27.

¹⁴⁹ Declaration of Jiawei Ying 10 (August 14, 2020).

¹⁵⁰ Third Am. Compl. 12. Declaration of Jiawei Ying 10 (August 14, 2020).

¹⁵¹ Declaration of Jinyuan Lei 2 (October 23, 2020).

¹⁵² August 2021 Hatch Declaration.

¹⁵³ Declaration of Jinyuan Lei 6 (October 23, 2020).

¹⁵⁴ Third Am. Compl. 12.

¹⁵⁶ Declaration of Jing Cui 2 (August 20, 2021).

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Patented Hoverboards since September 2020 are due in part to its sales prior to September 2020 being greater than expected (as described above), and other reasons such as supply chain issues with products imported from China.¹⁵⁷

102. Since the inception of this matter, I understand the Plaintiffs have reached settlement agreements with a number of former Defendants for the four patents-in-suit.¹⁵⁸ These settlement agreements reflect business arrangements between the parties and may include consent agreements not to sell, lump-sum payments for past sales, new purchasing agreements, new manufacturing agreements or ongoing royalty payments for new sales.¹⁵⁹ These settlement agreements further highlight there is demand for the four patents-in-suit.
103. As a result, there appears to be some causal nexus between the patents-in-suit and the demand for the patented products.
104. As such, the Patented Products have been commercially success.

C. Conclusion

105. As noted above, causal nexus considers the issues of direct competition and commercial success. Accordingly, based on the above, the Plaintiffs and Gyroor Defendants are direct competitors and the Patented Products have been commercially successful. As such, there appears to be some causal nexus between the patents-in-suit and the demand for the Patented Products.

IX. Opinion 2: The Plaintiffs will be irreparably harmed if the Gyroor Defendants continue selling their Gyroor-branded Accused Products in the United States.

106. I understand irreparable harm considers various issues, including whether monetary damages can fully compensate a Plaintiff.¹⁶⁰ I have been asked to address this issue, which I do below.

¹⁵⁷ Declaration of Jing Cui 2 (August 20, 2021).

¹⁵⁸ Declaration of Jing Cui 2-3 (August 20, 2021).

¹⁵⁹ Declaration of Jing Cui 3 (August 20, 2021).

¹⁶⁰ I understand the Plaintiffs believe the Defendants continuing to sell the Gyroor-branded Accused Products has also led to price erosion in some cases, a diminished ability to invest in research and development, and damage to their reputations. At this point, I understand there is incomplete information on these categories, and I have no opinion on them.

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A. Monetary damages will not fully compensate the Plaintiff

1. Overview of patent damages

107. Damages in patent cases are measured according to 35 U.S.C. Section 284:¹⁶¹

Upon finding for the claimant the court shall award the claimant damages adequate to compensate for the infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by the infringer, together with interest and costs as fixed by the court.

108. Compensatory patent infringement damages attempt to assess:¹⁶²

. . . the difference between his pecuniary condition after the infringement, and what his condition would have been if the infringement had not occurred.

109. The question to be asked in determining such damages is:¹⁶³

. . . had the Infringer not infringed, what would Patent Holder-Licensee have made?

110. Compensatory patent damages traditionally have fallen into two categories, either lost profits or reasonable royalty.¹⁶⁴ To collect lost profits, a patentee:¹⁶⁵

...must show ‘a reasonable probability that ‘but for’ the infringing activity, the patentee would have made the infringer’s sales.’ This is done by determining what profits the patentee would have made absent the infringing product. This analysis must be supported by “sound economic proof of the nature of the market and likely outcomes with infringement factored out of the economic picture.”

111. The Federal Circuit has defined lost profits damages as a measure of damages “intended to make the party whole—to compensate the patent holder for

¹⁶¹ 35 U.S.C. § 284.

¹⁶² *Aro Mfg. Co. v. Convertible Top Replacement Co.*, 377 U.S. 476, 507, 84 S.Ct. 1526, 12 L.Ed.2d 457 (1964); *Compensatory Damage Issues in Patent Infringement Cases: A Handbook for Federal District Court Judges* 3, Jan. 2010.

¹⁶³ *Aro Mfg. Co. v. Convertible Top Replacement Co.*, 377 U.S. 476, 507, 84 S.Ct. 1526, 12 L.Ed.2d 457 (1964).

¹⁶⁴ *Compensatory Damage Issues in Patent Infringement Cases: A Handbook for Federal District Court Judges* 3, Jan. 2010. A third category, an established royalty, is often considered a form of a reasonable royalty.

¹⁶⁵ *Akamai Techs., Inc. v. Limelight Networks, Inc.*, 805 F.3d 1368 (Fed. Cir. 2015).

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profits lost as a result of the infringement. It is not solely a ‘but for’ test.”¹⁶⁶

Whereas a reasonable royalty “is intended to compensate the patentee for the value of what was taken from him—the patented technology [feature(s)].”¹⁶⁷

112. Lost profits can include diverted sales, price erosion, convoyed sales, and increased expenses caused by the infringement.¹⁶⁸ Generally speaking, a patent owner is only entitled to recover lost profits if it is in the business of making, using, or selling the patented invention.¹⁶⁹
113. Price erosion is a form of lost profits and represents the negative pricing effects the patent owner incurs due to the infringer’s sales of the infringing products. The measure for price erosion is essentially the difference between what the prices would have been ‘but for’ the infringement and the presumably lower actual prices. A patent owner may recover for price reductions it made on its own product sales as well as on the sales it lost to the infringer.¹⁷⁰
114. As noted above, damages in patent cases are measured according to 35 U.S.C. Section 284.¹⁷¹ In design patent cases such as this, damages are also measured according to 35 U.S.C. Section 289.¹⁷² In addition to the lost profits and reasonable royalty damages provisions contained in 35 U.S.C. Section 284, 35 U.S.C. Section 289 also allows for the collection of infringer’s profits.¹⁷³ However, a design patent owner cannot recover damages under both 35

¹⁶⁶ *Warsaw Orthopedic, Inc. v. NuVasive, Inc.*, 778 F.3d 1365, 1375 (Fed. Cir. 2015) (citing *Rite-Hite Corp. v. Kelley Co., Inc.*, 56 F.3d 1538, 1546 (Fed. Cir. 1995) (en banc)), *vacated and remanded for further consideration in light of Commil USA, LLC v. Cisco Systems, Inc.*, 135 S. Ct. 1920 (2016), *affirmed in part and remanded in part*, 824 F.3d 1344, 1352 (Fed. Cir. 2016).

¹⁶⁷ *Warsaw Orthopedic*, 778 F.3d 1365, 1375 (citing *Aqua Shield v. Inter pool Cover Team*, 774 F. 3d 766, 770 (Fed. Cir. 2014)) (quoting *Dowagiac Mfg. Co. v. Minn. Moline Plow Co.*, 235 U.S. 641, 648, 35 S. Ct. 221, 224 (1915)).

¹⁶⁸ *Minco, Inc. v. Combustion Eng’g, Inc.*, 95 F.3d 1109, 1118 (Fed. Cir. 1996).

¹⁶⁹ *Rite-Hite Corp. v. Kelley Co.*, 56 F.3d 1538, 1548 (Fed. Cir. 1995); *see also Warsaw Orthopedics*, 778 F.3d at 1376.

¹⁷⁰ *TWM Mfg. Co. v. Dura Corp.*, 789 F.2d 895, 902 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

¹⁷¹ 35 U.S.C. § 284.

¹⁷² 35 U.S.C. § 289.

¹⁷³ 35 U.S.C. § 289. *See also, e.g., Polaroid Corp. v. Eastman Kodak Co.*, 16 USPQ2d 1481, 1484 (D. Mass. 1990).

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U.S.C. Section 284 and infringer’s profits under 35 U.S.C. Section 289 for infringement by the same product.¹⁷⁴

115. In this case, at this point, I understand what matters is what would have happened ‘but for’ the Gyroor Defendants’ infringement of the ’D723, ’D256, ’D195 or ’D112 patents. If the Plaintiffs would have reasonably sold its Patented Products in place of all or a portion of the Accused Products, then it would be entitled to lost profits damages on those lost sales. Alternatively, in the event the Plaintiffs would not have reasonably sold some or all of its Patented Products in place of the Accused Products, the proper form of damages is a reasonable royalty on those sales. Also, alternatively, the Plaintiffs could be awarded the infringer’s profits on sales of the Gyroor Defendants’ Accused Products.

116. If it is determined a reasonable royalty is the proper form of damages, I understand the value of what was taken measures the reasonable royalty. The Federal Circuit has stated:¹⁷⁵

As a substantive matter, it is **the “value of what was taken” that measures a “reasonable royalty”** under 35 U.S.C. § 284. [emphasis added]

117. As noted above, the Gyroor Defendants are alleged to reside and / or operate in the People’s Republic of China.

118. I understand the Gyroor Defendants claim the Gyroor-branded Accused Products are made based on its own U.S. design patent, D808,857 S,¹⁷⁶ which was issued on January 30, 2018.¹⁷⁷ As such, I understand the Defendants claim they cannot infringe the four patents-in-suit.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷⁴ *Braun Inc. v. Dynamics Corp. of America*, 975 F.2d 815, 824, 24 USPQ2d 1121 (C.A.Fed. (Conn.), 1992) (citing *Bergstrom v. Sears, Roebuck and Co.*, 496 F.Supp. 476, 494 (D.Minn.1980) (citing *Henry Hanger & Display Fixture Corp. of America v. Sel-O-Rak Corp.*, 270 F.2d 635 (5th Cir.1959)).

¹⁷⁵ *Ericsson, Inc., v. D-Link Systems, Inc.* (Fed. Cir. 2014) (J. O’Malley) (citing *Dowagiac Mfg. Co. v. Minn. Moline Plow Co.*, 235 U.S. 641, 648 (1915)).

¹⁷⁶ Memorandum of Law in Support of Defendant Gyroor-US’ Emergency Motion to Dissolve the Preliminary Injunctions dated August 9, 2021 and Ex. 1 to this Memorandum.

¹⁷⁷ Ex. 2 to the Memorandum of Law in Support of Defendant Gyroor-US’ Emergency Motion to Dissolve the Preliminary Injunctions dated August 9, 2021.

¹⁷⁸ Memorandum of Law in Support of Defendant Gyroor-US’ Emergency Motion to Dissolve the Preliminary Injunctions dated August 9, 2021.

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119. I understand that just because a company has a design patent(s), does not mean they cannot be infringing the design patents of another company, even on its products that allegedly incorporate their design patent(s). In this matter, I understand the Plaintiffs believe that case law supports their position that the Gyroor Defendants can still be infringing the four patents-in-suit even if its D808,857 S design patent is valid.
120. I also understand the Gyroor Defendants claim they will go out of business by the end of August 2021 if the preliminary injunction in this matter is not dissolved.¹⁷⁹
121. I further understand the Gyroor Defendants claim that more than \$1 million of their U.S. account has been frozen as a result of the preliminary injunction.¹⁸⁰
122. The Gyroor Defendants’ claim that they will go out of business if the injunction is not dissolved appears to highlight their reliance on sales of the Gyroor-branded Accused Products. It also appears to highlight the unlikelihood of their ability to pay any damages that would be awarded in this matter.
123. As such, it appears unlikely the Plaintiffs will be able to recover any damages it might be awarded, either in the forms of lost profits, reasonable royalty or infringer’s profits.
124. As a result, I understand any monetary damages that may be awarded to the Plaintiffs will not fully compensate them since it appears the Gyroor Defendants are unlikely to ever pay any damages awarded. As such, this harm will be irreparable.

B. Conclusion

125. As noted above, irreparable harm considers various issues, including whether monetary damages can fully compensate a Plaintiff. Accordingly, based on

¹⁷⁹ Memorandum of Law in Support of Defendant Gyroor-US’ Emergency Motion to Dissolve the Preliminary Injunctions dated August 9, 2021 and Ex. 1 to this Memorandum.

¹⁸⁰ Ex. 1 to the Memorandum of Law in Support of Defendant Gyroor-US’ Emergency Motion to Dissolve the Preliminary Injunctions dated August 9, 2021.

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the above, monetary damages will not fully compensate the Plaintiffs. As such, this harm will be irreparable.

X. Conclusion

126. My opinions and analyses contained herein are based upon information presently known to me. If additional relevant information is made available, I may update my opinions and analyses accordingly. For example, at this time, I understand the Gyroor Defendants have not produced any information related to the sales of their Accused Products, or any other potentially relevant information.

127. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on August 24, 2021

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Richard F. Bero', with a stylized, cursive script.

Richard F. Bero, CPA, CVA

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Data and Other Information Considered - as of August 24, 2021

Second Supplemental Attachment 1

DATA AND OTHER INFORMATION CONSIDERED - AS OF THE OCTOBER 23, 2020 BERO DECLARATION:

LEGAL FILINGS:

Complaint with Exhibits 1-4 and Schedule A dated August 17, 2020
 Civil Cover Sheet dated August 17, 2020
 Attorney Appearance by Adam Glenn Kelly dated August 17, 2020
 Attorney Appearance by Douglas N Masters dated August 17, 2020
 Attorney Appearance by Arthur Tan-chi Yuan dated August 17, 2020
 Fifth Amended General Order 20-0012 In Re Coronavirus Covid-19 dated August 17, 2020
 FUS-Mailed Patent Report to Patent Trademark Office dated August 18, 2020
 Motion for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice dated August 18, 2020
 Order Granting Motion for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice for Christopher Gerald Binns dated August 18, 2020
 FUS-Hangzhou Chic Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd. Corporate Disclosure Statement dated August 18, 2020
 FUS-Unicorn Global, Inc. Corporate Disclosure Statement dated August 18, 2020
 FUS-Notice of Claims Involving Patents dated August 18, 2020
 FUS-Amended Complaint-Exhibit 1-4 Schedule A and Redline Amended Complaint dated August 18, 2020
 FUS-Plaintiffs Ex Parte Motion For Entry of a Temporary Restraining Order, Including a Temporary Injunction, a Temporary Asset Restraint, and Expedited Discovery dated August 18, 2020
 FUS-Memorandum of Law In Support of Plaintiffs' Ex Parte Motion For Entry of a Temporary Restraining Order, Including a Temporary Injunction, a Temporary Asset Restraint, and Expedited Discovery dated August 18, 2020
 FUS Declaration of Arthur Tan-Chi Yuan in Support of Plaintiffs Ex Parte Motion for Entry of a Temporary Restraining Order dated August 18, 2020 with Exhibits 1-4
 FUS-Declaration of Jinyuan Lei dated August 18, 2020
 FUS-Declaration OF Jiawei Ying dated August 18, 2020 with Exhibits 1-4
 FUS-Plaintiffs' Motion for Electronic Service of Process Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(f)(3) dated August 18, 2020
 FUS-Memorandum of Law in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Electronic Service of Process Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(f)(3) dated August 18, 2020
 FUS-Declaration of Arthur Tan-Chi Yuan in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Electronic Service Exhibit 1-2 dated August 18, 2020
 Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File Under Seal dated August 18, 2020
 Notice of Motion dated August 18, 2020
 Attorney Appearance by Christopher Gerald Binns dated August 19, 2020
 Docket Entry-Plaintiffs to show cause why the complaint should not be stricken dated August 20, 2020
 Docket Entry-motion hearing set for 8-24-20 is hereby stricken dated August 20, 2020
 Plaintiffs' Response to Order to Show Cause dated August 28, 2020 with Exhibit A
 FUS-Declaration of Arthur Tan-Chi Yuan in Support of Plaintiffs' Response to Order to Show Cause dated August 28, 2020 with Exhibits 1-12
 FUS-Supplemental Declaration of Jinyuan Lei dated August 28, 2020
 Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File Under Seal dated August 28, 2020
 Notice of Motion dated August 28, 2020
 Second Amended Complaint with Exhibits 1-4 and Schedule A dated September 10, 2020 (Filed Under Seal)
 FUS-Declaration of Jinyuan Lei in Support of a Declaration of Richard F. Bero dated October 23, 2020
 FUS-Declaration of Jiawei Ying in Support of a Declaration of Richard F. Bero dated October 23, 2020

U.S. PATENTS AT ISSUE:

U.S. Patent No. D737,723 S - Self-Balancing Vehicle dated September 1, 2015
 U.S. Patent No. D738,256 S - Self-Balancing Vehicle dated September 8, 2015
 U.S. Patent No. D784,195 S - Human Machine Interaction Vehicle dated April 18, 2017
 U.S. Patent No. D785,112 S - Human Machine Interaction Vehicle dated April 25, 2017

Data and Other Information Considered - as of August 24, 2021
Second Supplemental Attachment 1

EXPERT REPORTS:

Expert Declaration of Paul Hatch Regarding Infringement of U.S. Patents D737,723, D738,256, D784,195, and D785,112 dated October 16, 2020 with Appendices A-C

DOCUMENTS WITHOUT BATES STAMPS:

- 2007/0273118 A1 Application - Inline Skateboard - Pub. Date: Nov. 29, 2009
- US Patent No. 6,834,867 B2 - Articulated Two-Piece Snowboard with Connector dated Dec. 28, 2004
- US Patent No. 7,424,927 B2- Vehicle, vehicle control device and vehicle control method dated Sep 16, 2008
- US Patent No. 7,481,291 B2- Vehicle Steerable By Movement of Center of Gravity dated Jan. 27, 2009
- US Patent No. 7,635,037 B2- Motorized Towing Device dated Dec. 22, 2009
- US Patent No. 8,118,319 B2 - Twisted Structure for a Skateboard dated Feb. 21, 2012
- US Patent No. 8,414,000 B2 - One Piece Flexible Skateboard dated Apr. 9, 2013
- US Patent No. 8,469,376 B2 - Skateboard dated Jun. 25, 2013
- US Patent No. 8,500,145 B2 - Skateboard dated Aug. 6, 2013
- US Patent No. 8,738,278 B2 - Two-Wheel, Self-Balancing Vehicle with Independently Movable Foot Placement Sections dated May 27, 2014
- US Patent No. 9,376,155 B2 - Electric Balance Vehicle dated Jun. 28, 2016
- US Patent No. 9,403,573 B1 - Hover Board Tricycle dated Aug. 2, 2016
- US Patent No. 9,499,228 B2 - Self-Balancing Vehicle Frame dated Nov. 22, 2016
- US Patent No. 9,682,732 B2 - Fully Self-Balanced Hands-Free Portable Vehicle dated Jun. 20, 2017
- US Patent No. D535,714 S - Roller Skate dated Jan. 23, 2007
- US Patent No. D601,922 S - Two Wheel Folding Automobile dated Oct. 13, 2009
- US Patent No. D647,991 S - Skateboard dated Nov. 1, 2011
- US Patent No. D737,723 S - Self-Balancing Vehicle dated Sep. 1, 2015
- US Patent No. D738,256 S - Self-Balancing Vehicle dated Sept. 8, 2015
- US Patent No. D739,906 S - Two-Wheeled Vehicle dated Sep. 29, 2015

Possible exhibits.pdf

PRESS RELEASE - Global Hoverboard Scooters Market Size 2020 By Future Strategic Planning, Investment Trend, Key Drivers, Product and Service, Growth Factors, Opportunities, Volume and Growth Rate till 2024 dated July 22, 2020

Statnum Target Market Size 2020: Covid-19 Impact Analysis by Industry Trends, Future Demands, Growth Factors, Emerging Technologies, Prominent Players, Future Plans and Forecast till 2026 dated September 11, 2020

March 1, 2016 *Fortune* Magazine article titled: "Boom! Goes The Hoverboard Fad" at 94

Business Wire "Global \$1.8 Billion Hoverboard Market Competition Forecast & Opportunities, 2021 - Research and Markets" dated November 18, 2016

Press Release - Hoverboard Scooters Market : Rising Trends with Top Countries Data, Technology and Business Outlook 2020 to 2026 dated October 1, 2020

Wall Street Journal "Hoverboard Safety Concerns Create Challenge for Retailers, Regulators" dated October 1, 2020 - <https://www.wsj.com/articles/hoverboard-safety-concerns-create-challenge-for-retailers-regulators-1450392552>

INDEPENDENT RESEARCH:

Global Hoverboard Scooters Market 2020 by Manufacturers, Regions, Type and Application Forecast to 2026 (QYResearch)

WEBSITES:

Transparency Market Research: Self-Balancing Scooter Market– Global Industry Analysis, Size, Share, Growth, Trends and Forecasts 2017 - 2025, Report Digest - <https://www.transparencymarketresearch.com/self-balancing-scooter-market.html>

<http://en.chic-robot.com/product/center>

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Data and Other Information Considered - as of August 24, 2021 Second Supplemental Attachment 1

<http://en.chic-robot.com/product/center/1>
<http://en.chic-robot.com/product/center/2>
www.amazon.com/s?k=uni-sun&ref=nb_sb_noss_2
https://www.amazon.com/SISIGAD-Hoverboard-Balancing-Two-Wheels-Certified/dp/B07KWXZ1JN/ref=sr_1_8?dchild=1&keywords=uni-sun&qid=1603387214&sr=8-8

EXISTING CASE LAW:

Aro Mfg. Co. v. Convertible Top Replacement Co., 377 U.S. 476, 507, 84 S.Ct. 1526, 12 L.Ed.2d 457 (1964)
TWM Mfg. Co., v. Dura Corp., 789 F.2d 895, 900-902 (Fed. Cir. 1986)
State Indus., Inc. v. Mor-Flo Indus., Inc., 883 F.2d 1573, 1580 (Fed.Cir.1989)
Polaroid Corp. v. Eastman Kodak Co., 16 USPQ2d 1481, 1484 [D. Mass. 1990]
Braun Inc. v. Dynamics Corp. of America, 975 F.2d 815, 824, 24 USPQ2d 1121 (C.A.Fed. (Conn.), 1992)
Rite-Hite Corp. v. Kelley Co., 56 F.3d 1538, 1545, 1548-1549 (Fed. Cir. 1995)
Minco, Inc. v. Combustion Eng'g, Inc., 95 F.3d 1109, 1118 (Fed. Cir. 1996)
Ericsson, Inc., v. D-Link Systems, Inc., 773 F.3d 1201, 1226 (Fed. Cir. 2014)
Akamai Techs., Inc. v. Limelight Networks, Inc., 805 F.3d 1368 (Fed. Cir. 2015)
Warsaw Orthopedic, Inc. v. NuVasive, Inc., 778 F.3d 1365, 1375-1376 (Fed. Cir. 2015)
Commill USA, LLC v. Cisco Systems, Inc., 135 S. Ct. 1920 (2016)
Genband US LLC v. Metaswitch Networks Corp., 861 F.3d 1378 (Fed. Cir. 2017)

OTHER:

35 U.S.C. § 284
35 U.S.C. § 289

Compensatory Damage Issues in Patent Infringement Cases: A Handbook for Federal District Court Judges 3, Jan. 2010

DATA AND OTHER INFORMATION CONSIDERED - RECEIVED AFTER THE BERO DECLARATION DATED OCTOBER 23, 2020:

ADDITIONAL LEGAL FILINGS:

Third Amended Complaint dated November 17, 2020 with Schedules A-C

ADDITIONAL EXPERT REPORT:

Expert Declaration of Paul Hatch Regarding Infringement of U.S. Patents D737,723, D738,256, D784,195, and D785,112 dated November 12, 2020

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS WITHOUT BATES STAMPS:

Non-Exclusive Patent License and Covenant Not to Sue Agreement between Hangzhou Chic Intelligent Technology Company Ltd. and eBay, Inc.

ADDITIONAL INDEPENDENT RESEARCH:

eBay Inc.'s Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2019

WEBSITES:

https://www.amazon.com/SISIGAD-Hoverboard-Balancing-Two-Wheel-Certified/dp/B07KM6WPYC/ref=sr_1_6?dchild=1&keywords=sigad+hoverboard&qid=1603740626&sr=8-6
<http://en.chic-robot.com/product/detail/19111315572000758597257862853632>
<https://www.industryweek.com/leadership/article/21966360/the-power-of-manufacturers-using-made-in-the-usa-in-marketing>
<https://www.themadeforamericamovement.com/economy/the-economic-impact-of-made-in-usa/>

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DATA AND OTHER INFORMATION CONSIDERED - RECEIVED AFTER THE SUPPLEMENTAL BERO DECLARATION DATED NOVEMBER 19, 2020:

ADDITIONAL LEGAL FILINGS:

Preliminary Injunction Order dated November 24, 2020
Modified Preliminary Injunction Order dated December 23, 2020
Declaration of Arthur Tan-Chi Yuan in Support of Amendment to Schedule A dated May 6, 2021 with Exhibits 1-3
Declaration of Arthur Tan-Chi Yuan in Support of Motion to Show Cause dated July 13, 2021
Memorandum of Law in Support of Defendant Gyroor-US' Emergency Motion to Dissolve the Preliminary Injunctions dated August 9, 2021 with Exhibits 1-4
Dkt. 359 minute entry dated August 9, 2021
Declaration of Jing Cui in Support of a Declaration of Richard F. Bero dated August 20, 2021

ADDITIONAL EXPERT REPORT:

Expert Declaration of Paul Hatch Regarding Infringement of U.S. Patents D737,723, D738,256, D784,195, and D785,112 dated August 24, 2021

ADDITIONAL INDEPENDENT RESEARCH:

WEBSITES:

<http://en.chic-robot.com/product/detail/19111315572000758597257862853632>
<http://en.chic-robot.com/product/detail/19111315584500758597971481736192>
https://www.amazon.com/SISIGAD-Hoverboard-Balancing-Two-Wheel-Certified/dp/B07KM6WPYC/ref=sr_1_6?dchild=1&keywords=sisigad+hoverboard&qid=1603740626&sr=8-6
<http://en.chic-robot.com/product/center/1>
<http://en.chic-robot.com/product/center/2>

Any additional documents, websites, or other information referenced throughout this report.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL ATTACHMENT 2



RICHARD F. BERO, CPA, CVA

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PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

The BERO Group / Corporate Financial Advisors, LLC

Managing Director

Waukesha, Wisconsin

December 1995-Present

Mr. Bero founded Corporate Financial Advisors in 1995 and served as Managing Director. The BERO Group evolved from Corporate Financial Advisors and Mr. Bero serves as Managing Director. Mr. Bero provides financial and accounting consulting services and expert testimony pertaining to valuation issues and financial damages issues.

Coopers & Lybrand

Manager – Litigation & Claims Services

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

1994-1995

Mr. Bero was the Manager and Practice Leader of the Coopers & Lybrand Milwaukee Litigation & Claims Services practice.

Peterson Consulting Limited Partnership

Executive Consultant

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Chicago, Illinois

1989-1994

1987-1989

Mr. Bero provided litigation and business dispute support services to trial attorneys and corporate counsel.

EDUCATION:

University of Wisconsin–Madison

Bachelor of Business Administration

Accounting and Finance

1986

ACTIVITIES/OTHER:

Intellectual Property Valuation Instructor – National Association of Certified Valuation Analysts
Licensing Executives Society – Co-Chair Wisconsin Chapter – 2006-2008
Intellectual Property Owners Association – Damages Committee Member – 2004-present
National Association of Certified Valuation Analysts, CVA
Wisconsin Institute of Certified Public Accountants:
 Board of Directors – 2000-2002
 Chairman CPA's In Industry – Committee 1997-1999
 Outstanding Committee Chairperson Award – 1997-1998
American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
Becker CPA Review – Instructor 1995-1998

EXPERT WITNESS TESTIMONY:

Wudi Industrial (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. v. Wai L. Wong
United States District Court – Eastern District of Virginia
Case No. 1:20-cv-00908-CMH-MSN (filed 8/7/20)
April 2021 (Deposition Testimony)

Vermeer Corporation v. The Toro Company
United States District Court – Southern District of Iowa
Case Nos. 4:17-cv-0076, 4:19-cv-00050 (filed 2/28/17; 2/12/19)
October 2020 (Deposition Testimony)

AOS Holding Company and A.O. Smith Corporation v. Bradford White Corporation
United States District Court – District of Delaware
Case No. 1:18-cv-00412-LPS (filed 3/16/18)
August 2020 (Trial Testimony)
November 2019 (Deposition Testimony)

RAM Group, Inc. v. H5G, LLC
State of Wisconsin – Milwaukee County
Case No. 2018CV010102 (filed 12/10/18)
June 2020 (Deposition Testimony)

Cyntec Company, Ltd. v. Chilisin Electronics Corp. and Chilisin America Ltd.
United States District Court – Northern District of California
Case No. 4:18-cv-00939-PJH (filed 2/14/18)
June 2020 (Deposition Testimony)

Dimensions Events LLC v. Danziger USA
Chicago Rabbinical Council (DT #17-09)
May 2019 (Arbitration Hearing Testimony)
May 2019 (Deposition Testimony)

Smart Solar, Inc. d/b/a Smart Living Home & Garden v. Sky Billiards, Inc. d/b/a Best Choice Products
United States District Court – Northern District of Illinois
Case No.: 1:17-cv-04211 (filed 6/2/17)
April 2019 (Deposition Testimony)

Gold & Levy d/b/a Rosseto v. Cal-Mil Plastic Products, Inc., et al.
United States District Court – Northern District of Illinois
Case No.: 1:17-cv-00786-JBG-YBK (filed 1/31/17)
December 2018 (Deposition Testimony)

Adams Outdoor Advertising Limited Partnership vs. City of Madison et al.
United States District Court – Western District of Wisconsin
Case No.: 3:17-cv-00576-JDP (filed 7/25/17)
July 2018 (Deposition Testimony)

Dodles, Inc. vs. OMNI Resources, Inc.
State of Wisconsin – Milwaukee County
Case No.: 2017CV002826 (filed 4/5/17)
June 2018 (Deposition Testimony)

Cave Consulting Group, Inc. v OptumInsight, Inc.
United States District Court – Northern District of California
Case No. 3:15-cv-03424-JCS (filed 7/24/15)
May 2018 (Deposition Testimony)

Nox Medical Ehf v. Natus Neurology Inc.
United States District Court – District of Delaware
Case No. 1:15-cv-00709-RGA (filed 8/17/15)
May 2018 (Trial Testimony)

Solutran, Inc. v. U.S. Bancorp, et al.
United States District Court – District of Minnesota
Case No. 0:13-cv-02637-SRN-BRT (filed 9/25/13)
March 2018 (Trial Testimony)
December 2016 (Deposition Testimony)

Proformance Manufacturing, Inc. v. Teel Plastics, Inc.
State of Wisconsin – Dane County
Case No. 2015CV1253
December 2017 (Trial Testimony)
June 2017 (Deposition Testimony)

U.S. Water Services, Inc. and Roy Johnson v. Novozymes A/S and Novozymes North America, Inc.
United State District Court – Western District of Wisconsin
Case No. 3:13-cv-00864-bbc (filed 12/17/13)
October 2017 (Trial Testimony)
June 2015 (Deposition Testimony)

Datacarrier S.A. v. WOCCU Services Group, Inc.
United States District Court – Western District of Wisconsin
Case No. 3:16-cv-00122-JDP (filed 2/25/16)
September 2017 (Deposition Testimony)

Paul O. Widstrand and Protech Electric Motors, Inc. v. Regal Beloit Corporation

State of Wisconsin – Ozaukee County

Case No. 2015CV000243 (filed 06/25/15)

August 2017 (Trial Testimony)

May 2017 (Deposition Testimony)

PUBLICATIONS:

The Comprehensive Guide to Economic Damages, “Patent Infringement Damages: Lost Profits and Royalties”, “Design Patent Damages” and “Trade Secret Damages” (Chapters 28, 29 and 30, 2020 6th ed., Business Valuation Resources, LLC)

Bero, Richard. *The Litigator’s Damages Blueprint: The Pragmatic Solution*. Wisconsin: 422 Doty, LLC, 2019

The Comprehensive Guide to Economic Damages, “Patent Infringement Damages: Lost Profits and Royalties” and “Trade Secret Damages” (Chapters 26 and 27, 2018 5th ed., BVR Publications)

The Comprehensive Guide to Economic Damages, “Patent Infringement Damages: Lost Profits and Royalties” (Chapter 26, 2016 4th ed., BVR Publications)

The Comprehensive Guide to Lost Profits and Other Commercial Damages, “Patent Infringement Damages: Lost Profits and Royalties” (Chapter 25, 2014 3rd ed., BVR Publications)

April 2011 – CCH Business Valuation Alert, “The *Uniloc* Case: 25 Percent Rule of Thumb Rejected”

The Comprehensive Guide to Lost Profits, “Lost Profits Damages in Patent Infringement Lawsuits” (Chapter 19, 2011 ed., BVR Publications)

August 2009 – IP Law360 – “Demand for the Patented Product – Lower Bar?”

The Comprehensive Guide to Lost Profits, “Lost Profits Damages in Patent Infringement Lawsuits” (Chapter 12, 2009 ed., BVR Publications)

October 2008 – AIPLA White Paper – “Constructing Royalty Rates”

February 2008 – IP Law360 – “IP Litigation in China and the U.S.”

Global Intellectual Property Asset Management Report, “Intellectual Property Metrics Today: It Can Be Done” (June 2005 and July 2005)

Proving and Pricing Construction Claims, “Claims for Lost Profit” (Chapter 14, 2nd ed., 1996, Wiley Law Publications)

PRESENTATIONS:

May 2021	Business Valuation Resources, LLC National Economic Damages Virtual Conference 2021 (Day 1) Patent Infringement Damages Co-Presenter: Autumn N. Nero, Perkins Coie LLP
November 2020	American Intellectual Property Law Association Damages Subcommittee – Speaker Series Webinar Part II The Pragmatic Solution©
May 2020	American Intellectual Property Law Association Damages Subcommittee – Speaker Series Webinar Part I The Pragmatic Solution©
February 2020	Marquette Law School Guest Instructor – IP Litigation Class Milwaukee, Wisconsin
May 2019	Milwaukee Bar Association The Pragmatic Solution© Co-Presenter: Shane Brunner, Milwaukee Best & Friedrich LLP Milwaukee, Wisconsin
July 2018	Intellectual Property Owners Association – IP Chat Channel Webinar What’s Next for Design Patent Damages? The DOJ Test on Trial Co-Presenters: James Dottavio, Ford Motor Company and Elizabeth Ferrill, Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, LLP
September 2016	Wisconsin Intellectual Property Law Association Patent and IP Damages Update Milwaukee, Wisconsin
December 2015	WestLegalEdcenter Webinar Recent Patent Royalty Damages Decisions – Update & Discussion
October 2015	WestLegalEdcenter Webinar Recent Patent Royalty Damages Decisions – Update & Discussion
October 2015	Milwaukee Bar Association VirnetX and Ericsson – The Latest on Apportionment and Comparable Licenses Milwaukee, Wisconsin
July 2015	Hot Topics in Patent Royalty Damages Webinar Business Valuation Resources’ 2015 Special Series on Intellectual Property
April 2014	Michigan Intellectual Property Law Association Hot Topics in Patent Damages Troy, Michigan

May 2013	Hot Topics in Patent Royalty Damages Business Valuation Resources Online Symposium on Economic Damages: Part 3 Chicago, Illinois
September 2011	WestLegalEdcenter Webinar Recent Patent Damages Decisions – What is the Effect
August 2011	WestLegalEdcenter Webinar Constructing Royalty Rate Damages
January 2011	The Evolution of the Entire Market Value Rule Business Valuation Resources Webinar Series on Advanced Topics in Lost Profits Damages Chicago, Illinois
September 2010	Patent Damages: Managing the Risks and Contingent Costs Business Valuation Resources / Morningstar Summit on Best Practices in Valuing Intellectual Property Chicago, Illinois
March 2010	Tianjin Bar Association Damage Analysis Techniques and Considerations in U.S. Patent Litigations Tianjin, China
March 2010	Beijing Lawyers Association Damage Analysis Techniques and Considerations in U.S. Patent Litigations Beijing, China
December 2009	Milwaukee Bar Association Constructing Royalty Rate Damages Milwaukee, Wisconsin
October 2009	Michigan Intellectual Property Law Association Constructing Royalty Rate Damages Detroit, Michigan
June 2009	Licensing Executive Society – Chicago Chapter Constructing Royalty Rates Chicago, Illinois
March 2009	Milwaukee Bar Association Patent Infringement Damages – Working Effectively With Your Damages Expert Milwaukee, Wisconsin
January 2009	Wisconsin Intellectual Property Law Association Constructing Royalty Rates Milwaukee, Wisconsin

November 2008	Licensing Executive Society – Minnesota Chapter Constructing Royalty Rates Minneapolis, Minnesota
October 2008	American Intellectual Property Law Association – Annual Meeting Constructing Royalty Rates Washington, D.C.
October 2008	Minnesota Intellectual Property Law Association Constructing Royalty Rates Minneapolis, Minnesota
June 2008	Presentation to Judges and IP attorneys in China The Development of Patent Damages Shenzhen, China
May 2008	Licensing Executive Society International – Spring Conference Avoiding Intellectual Property Hurdles in the U.S. - The View from China Roundtable Moderator Chicago, Illinois
March 2008	Marquette Law School Royalty Damages in Patent Litigation Guest Instructor – IP Litigation Class Milwaukee, Wisconsin
October 2007	Guarding the Treasure: IP Valuation & Remedies Panelist Sponsored by Foley & Lardner New York, New York
October 2007	Shanghai Bar Association Patent Litigation & Valuation – Real World Examples in the U.S. Shanghai, China
October 2007	Shenzhen Society of Certified Public Appraisers Intellectual Property, Valuation and Damages Analysis – Real World Examples in the U.S. Shenzhen, China
May 2007	Shanghai Intellectual Property Service Center Intellectual Property in the U.S.: Opportunities, Valuation & Litigation Shanghai, China
May 2007	Shenzhen Bar Association Managing and Understanding the Value of IP – Real World Examples in the U.S. Shenzhen, China
October 2006	China Hi-Tech Fair 2006 Protection of Chinese Intellectual Property in the U.S. Patent Damages & Ways to Avoid Infringement Shenzhen, China

August 2006	Nanshan Sub-Bureau of Intellectual Property Administration Intellectual Property Value Issues in the United States an Overview for Chinese Businesses Shenzhen, China
March 2006	Milwaukee Bar Association Hindsight is 20/20: Developing & Presenting Damages in Intellectual Property Litigation and Complex Litigation Milwaukee, Wisconsin
December 2005	Wisconsin Intellectual Property Law Association Intellectual Property Damages Update & Discussion Pewaukee, Wisconsin
October 2005	Licensing Executives Society – Annual Meeting Facilitator: Advanced Practices Working Session III: To Sue or Not? How to Decide Phoenix, Arizona
September 2005	Digital Fabrication 2005 Seminar Panel Discussion: Intellectual Property Baltimore, Maryland
September 2005	Intellectual Property Owner’s Annual Meeting Patent Infringement Damages Update and Discussion Seattle, Washington
April 2005	Licensing Executives Society – Wisconsin Chapter What’s Reasonable: Royalty Damages in Patent Litigation Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin

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